

THE  
KINGDOM  
OF  
SWEDEN

Restored to its

True Interest.

A  
POLITICAL DISCOURSE.

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L O N D O N,

Printed by *M. Flesher*, for *Joanna Brome*, at  
the *Gun* in *S. Paul's Church-yard*.

MDCCLXXXII.



To the  
**READER.**

**W**E live in an Age, in which every body, without almost any distinction, takes upon him to speak of, and to decide in matters of State. And as it is not every Prince's fortune to know how to distinguish an honest man from a base and mercenary one; a man of business and fit for it, from a pedant, or such a one that is merely able to relate things as he is told them; it is no wonder if the Councils of Princes are not always furnish'd with Persons of that capacity and desert, as is required: and if in consequence hereof, it happens that from time to time they commit very great errors, that draw upon them considerable losses, and disappointments, whereby the Publick cannot but suffer extremely.

The Kingdom of Sweden hath had a sad tryal hereof, and nothing but the wisdom of its King hath recovered it. And as this Recovery cannot but be highly beneficial to the Publick, which  
might



To the Reader.

*might be looked upon as being in a very good posture, if some Councils, that seem to halt, could be set aright : so it is that, which gave occasion to the birth and publishing of this small Treatise. Which if it doth not displease the Reader, may be followed in few days by another, done by the same hand, intituled, In what manner the Losses of Strasburg and Casal ought to be considered. In the mean while farewell.*

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THE

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T H E

Kingdom of *S W E D E N*

Restored to its true Interest.

**I**T's no common Vertue to know how to walk by the rules of *true Interest*. For this is really all, the most perfect Wisedom can teach a Sovereign Prince. But to the end a Prince may not mistake himself, in the direction of matters of this Importance, it is absolutely necessary that he himself do understand wherein really consists his *true Interest*, not in part onely, but in the whole. For that is the most sure, or at least, if he be not endowed with all the qualities hereto required, that he be capable, to chuse a wise and faithfull Council. For without either of these two, a Prince must be extremely fortunate, if he doth not become a prey to his Ministers, that will often sacrifice him to their Passions and particular Interests. Whereof the Histories of all Ages do afford us thousands of Examples, and that wherein we live is too well stored with 'em, to the great prejudice of the Publick. But God be thanked that the Kingdom of *Swedland*, fertile in Princes of great capacity and vertue, doth in our days see its Sceptre in the hands of a Monarch, that doth not only preserve his Subjects and faithfull Allies, from such apprehensions, but also affords in his Royal Person, a perfect model of a truly wise, magnanimous and pious Prince; wise, pious and magnanimous in that valiant way of the great *Gustave*, and *Charles*

B

*Gustave*

*Gustave* his glorious Ancestours. Which is so true, that whoever will consider without prejudice the first steps and conduct of the King of *Sweden*, immediately after he began to enjoy fully his Royal right of *Majority*, will be oblig'd to acknowledge, that in his sacred Person seems to be revived that greatness of mind and sublime Genius of these two Heroes; and these first steps I think I may well comprehend under these five Heads.

First, The unshaken Constancy, this young Monarch hath shewn, when under the most unfortunate circumstances, the direction of his Affairs in his *Minority* had brought him under, during all the last War.

Secondly, His heroick Courage when at the head of his Armies, as soon as it was in his power, to dispose of his sacred Person, which this Prince hath exposed to all dangers and hazards, as much as the meanest of his Subjects could have done.

Thirdly, His Wisdom and extraordinary Prudence in the management of his Affairs, till the conclusion of his particular Peaces, in regard to his suspicious, but dangerous and puissant Ally and Confederate; which had engag'd him in his *Minority*, to make such steps, as have caused all his Losses, and the total ruine of his Estates and Subjects, for a longer time than were to be wished.

Fourthly, In the order and admirable œconomy, this Prince hath been able, immediately after the signing of his particular Peaces, to establish in all his Dominions, for the managing of his *Finances*, and for the banishing from them for ever, all Confusion and Corruption.

Fifthly, That notwithstanding the deplorable condition of the publick Affairs of Christendom in general, this Monarch hath, out of his own Motive, most wisely



ly and most generously declared himself, for the only Party meet for his Piety, Glory, and for his most *essential Interest*.

I am sure what I have advanced in the four first Articles, can be denyed by no Man, since it is known to all *Europe*, that I have said nothing but what is real and true. But because in regard of the fifth, *France* begins to mutter, and the *French Ministers* do loudly and very unequitably censure the judicious Conduct of his Majesty of *Swedland*, in this particular; I have thought that after the obliging carriage of this Monarch, in reference to the Publick, it could not be but very serviceable, to let all unbiass'd Persons in authority know, the Justice and Wisdom thereof. Which by God's assistance I hope to doe easily in few words, and yet perspicuously and evincingly; for Truth doth naturally explain and support it self. And to begin, I think it rational to say, that the *French Ministers* cannot lawfully pretend his Majesty could in this Matter, as well as in all others, behave himself otherwise, than according to his Degrees, Dignities and natural Characters, and according to his Principles of Piety, Interest and Glory, inseparable from the first.

In regard of the Degrees and Dignities inseparable from the Person of this Monarch, we may well say, that whether he be considered by himself or in reference to others, he must be looked upon in the first place as hereditary King of *Swedland*, and of all the Dominions united and annexed thereunto (which cannot be judged to be dependant from the Empire) either by Conquest or by Treaties, the Kings his Predecessours have formerly made with the *Moscovites*, *Poland* and the Kings of *Denmark*.



Secondly, As Duke of *Bremen* and *Pomeran*, and Prince of *Ferden* and Lord of *Wismar*, with all that hath been added to these Dukedoms and Principalities, and authentically surrendred to his Majesty, by the Peace of *Westphalia*, only excepted what his Majesty hath been obliged to lose thereof, by the last Treaties of *Nimeguen*.

Thirdly, As Duke of *Deux Ponts* by an unquestionable right of succession already acquired, and to be acquired for the future to his Person, as well as to his Successours, whenever it happeneth, to all the Dominions and Dignities, of what nature soever, of the House *Palatine* and of *Bavaria*.

Fourthly, In case of a manifest oppression as *defender of the Protestant Religion*, upon the continent of the North, and more particularly in the *Empire*. Which cannot be consider'd as an empty and chimerical Title: since it is upon this onely ground, the States general of the Kingdom of *Swedland* did establish that of the power of dethroning *Sigismund*, hereditary King of *Swedland*, and Elective of *Poland*; and of depriving him of all his right, to the Royal Dignity and Crown of *Swedland*, and of transferring the same as they did, upon *Charles*, Duke of *Sudermanland*, Father to the great *Gustave*, whom they caused to ascend immediately the Throne. And it was also by virtue of the same right, the great *Gustave* entred most heroically into the *Empire*, and for to preserve and transmit the same as an unquestionable title to the Kings his Successours, did there not onely expose himself, to all hardships and dangers, but to his eternal Glory, sacrific'd at last his own Life.

And as in all that is abovesaid I think, I have delivered

vered nothing, but what is conform to Justice and Truth; and the Degrees and Dignities of his Majesty of *Swedland* being thus fully cleared and fixed, I conceive it will not be difficult, to define the nature of the Interest and Maximes inseparable from them, in relation to the matter I am now speaking of. And that I may doe it with the more exactness, I shall divide them in four Articles, in pursuance of the Method I have already prescribed unto my self, by defining his Degrees, Rights and Dignities.

*Article I.*

His Majesty of *Swedland* as hereditary King of that Kingdom, with the Imperial Right, which Protestant Kings onely have the advantage to enjoy without any exception, has the natural Interest, all Sovereign Princes generally have, to be carefully upon his guards, that no Prince or Potentate upon what pretense or occasion soever, be suffered to put himself in a posture, to be able to disquiet him in any part of the whole extent of his Monarchy. And therefore it cannot be controverted, that it is his Duty, nay, his indispensable Duty, to hinder as much as in him lieth, by all just and lawfull ways, that no Power in *Europe*, do raise and establish it self above a certain degree by Sea or by Land.

*Article II.*

His Majesty of *Swedland*, as Duke of *Bremen* and *Pomeran*, and as Prince of *Ferden*, and Lord of *Wismar*, being all Provinces situated in the *Empire*, is precisely concerned, not onely to take care of the particular conservation of these his Dominions; but also  
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to mind carefully two things. The first, that no Prince of, or without the *Empire*, be deficient in bearing due respect to a Body, whereof his Majesty acknowledgeth himself to be a Member, and on certain Occasions a Protector. The second, that no Settlement ever be made in the *Empire*, whose Maximes may any way directly or indirectly or by consequence, be in the least contrary to the means, whereby and upon which the Right and Title of the King and Crown of *Swedland* and Propriety of the Dukedoms and Principalities aforesaid hath been established in the *Empire*.

*Article III.*

His Majesty of *Swedland*, as Count *Palatine* or Duke of *Deux Ponts*, by unquestionable right of an acquired Succession, cannot but be esteemed to have a great Interest, as well of glory as otherwise, to see, that no Prince may hinder him from the enjoyment of his right of Succession. And this with so much more reason, as the free and quiet possession of this Dukedom, must infallibly be a president to the right of unquestionable succession, that may for the future fall to his Majesty aforesaid, or to any of his Royal Successours, of all the Dignities and Dominions belonging to the House *Palatine*, and to that of *Bavaria*, if ever the Throne or the Branches of this House (which for that reason hath the right of primogeniture over his Majesty of *Swedland* and his Line) should want Heirs Male, which is, or may in time be of too great Importance, to be slighted or neglected. And what I have said just now, as to be observed by the bye, doth not onely regard the King of *Swedland*, but also all  
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the Princes and States of the Empire. For if so great a King as his Majesty of *Swedland* may, under some pretense or other, be deprived of an unquestionable right of succession, what Prince, Earl, Baron, or ancient Nobleman can promise himself the enjoyment of his right of a lawfull Succession; or rather, who must not from this very hour despair thereof and renounce thereunto.

*Article IV.*

The King of *Swedland*, as *defender of the Protestant Religion* in the *Empire* (which Title is a Jewel the great *Gustave* has purchased and annexed to his Crown, too dear for to be neglected) is most effectually concerned, to look upon any Prince whatsoever, as his capital Enemy, that contrary to the Peace of *Westphalia*, endeavours to oppress the whole *Protestant Party*, or part thereof in the *Empire*, and consequently to sacrifice all the vigour and strength Almighty God hath endowed him withal, for to obtain satisfaction of him.

But things having been pretty quiet in the *Empire*, as for this particular, ever since the aforesaid Peace, and being like to continue so for the future, if no stronger did intermeddle therewith: this onely regards, at least hitherto, the Proceedings, a Foreign Power hath some few years since carried on, contrary to all Divine and Humane Laws, under a specious pretense of Zeal to the *Roman Catholick Religion*, to oppress some Members of the *Protestant Party* in the *Empire*.

But as it is notorious, that this same Foreign Power hath made nothing of invading several important  
Places

Places in the *Spanish Netherlands*, with the Dukedoms of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, notwithstanding they are most Catholick Countreys; and that not long since, the same Power had a stomach strong enough to swallow and digest at once *Strasburg* and *Casal*, without regard to their Religion; and that consequently all Catholick States and Princes of the *Empire* may upon very good grounds guess, what they must promise themselves: it is to be believed, that the King of *Swedland*, in case his Majesty were at last forc'd to undertake some thing, by way of Arms, against this Foreign Power, will, without question, be assisted by all, as the conservation of the publick Rights and Privileges of the *Empire* doth require, for the common good of all its Members, consisting chiefly in the due observation of the Agreements made by the Peace of *Westphalia*, without any innovation. But before we go any further, two things ought to be carefully observed.

The first is; That the four sorts of Establishments and Interests we have spoken of, are really the four Wheels whereupon the Royal Chariot of *Swedland*, ought to move, or the four Pillars, whereby the glory of that Crown is to be upheld and supported. And his Majesty of *Swedland* that now is, cannot depart from, or forsake any of these four Fundamentals, without shaking the whole building, and without plunging himself anew, but more desperately than heretofore, in the same Abyss of Losses, Confusion and Disorder, his Majesty hath been forced to essay during the whole course of these last Wars: and for this only reason, as it is very necessary to observe, because his Council, complying then too much with the Passions of that  
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of *France*, had utterly forsaken these essential Maxims, which flow naturally from these four Dignities, Degrees and Fundamentals, and do ingage his Majesty of *Swedland* to look upon perpetually as the compass, whereby the Vessel of his grandeur being conducted, will always arrive at the desired Haven, by the assistance of Almighty God, maugre the Rage of all sorts of Tempests and Enemies.

The second is; That as on the one side we have laid open without any disguise, the true Interest of his Majesty of *Swedland*, as also the Maxims, that are natural consequences thereof: so on the other side it is very well known, that the *French Ministers* have some years since given so manifestly to understand, by the whole conduct of their Affairs, wherein the Interest of their Monarch doth essentially consist, that his Majesty of *Swedland* and his Council must needs be destitute of common Sense, if they have not discovered, that in case his Majesty had continued his Alliance with *France*, and consequently made some new diversion in favour of that Crown, according to the necessities of the same, that Crown, to speak plain, would without question have compass'd these three principal Ends.

The first, His most Christian Majesty would thereby have been able to conquer easily the rest of the *Spanish Netherlands*, either by way of dependency, or some suddain invasion, and immediately after to subdue infallibly the united Provinces, whilst the *French* foment and entertain the Divisions in *England*. So that by uniting the Maritime Forces of that *Republick*, which by this conjunction could not but become very formidable, *France* might go and admini-



fter, according to his own mind and pleasure, even in the *Sound*, and on all the navigable Seas of the *North*; in the same manner, that *Crown* hath been daring enough not long ago, to undertake, with its own Sea-forces against the *Turk* in the *Archipelago*.

Secondly, That by the means of these two Conquests, and of all his Land and Sea Forces, his most Christian Majesty would have been capable to penetrate so far into the *Empire*, as to be able, not onely to preserve to himself, by an unalterable title, the Dukedom of *Deux Ponts*, already in a manner usurped by that Monarch from his Majesty of *Swedland*, but also by a precedent concerning this part of Succession, render illusory all others, that may for the future fall to his Majesty of *Swedland's* share, or to the Kings his Successours, in Right of the *House Palatine* and of *Bavaria*.

Thirdly, As a Conquerour never wants a Pretence, that his most Christian Majesty being effectually able to execute all he lists in the *Empire*, would without doubt, under the specious pretence of *Catholicism*, and restitution of *Church Land*, have put himself in that, of usurping and destroying not onely the whole *Empire*, Catholicks as well as Protestants; but also in particular to despoyle his Majesty of *Swedland* of his Dukedoms of *Bremen* and Principality of *Ferden*, and of all that Prince doth possess of any value in *Pomeran* and *Meklenburg*, granted to him by the Peace of *Westphalia*.

I speak plain, and am assured I have asserted nothing, but what is agreeable to the rules of Right, and what any Man of understanding cannot but be very sensible of, if he take the pains to examine things according to the nature thereof, and in reference to what may be expected

pected from them for the future, in the like case ; and it is easy to judge from these Reflexions, of the connexion of the Interest of *Swedland*, with that of *France*, in general or particular, at least for the present.

But since the *French Ministers* suppose with a brazen Face, that nothing doth more sympathetically agree, than the present Interest of *Swedland* with that of *France*, to take away all occasion of complaint, as if they were condemned unheard ; let us examine the Arguments, these Ministers make use of, to perswade themselves, or endeavour to perswade others into so Ill-grounded, or rather Chimerical an Opinion.

The aforesaid Arguments, as these Ministers themselves do confess, are but two in number.

The first whereof is grounded upon the ancient Alliance made by the great *Gustave* with *France*, and upon the mutual understanding wherein these two Crowns did act in the *Empire*, till the Peace of *Westphalia* ; *France* pretending and supposing this onely Example to be sufficient, to hinder the King of *Swedland*, to follow or establish any other, that may alter a Relation so usefull and glorious to *Swedland*.

The second is founded upon the stedfastness, his most Christian Majesty hath shewn at the congress at *Nimeguen*, till the making of the separate Peaces of *Swedland* ; that Monarch not being to be perswaded to consent to any Peace, till the restitution of what had been conquered from *Swedland* was agreed upon. *France* supposing that by so generous a proceeding his Majesty of *Swedland* is become precisely obliged, never to enter into any Alliance, but with concert and participation of *France*.

These Arguments indeed are very specious, and



may be able to make impressions upon those, who do consider onely the outward shape of things. But I am sure, whoever dives into the bottom of them, will find them very shallow and weak: and to make the nullity thereof the more evidently conspicuous, there needs nothing as for the first, but to consider, that although the great *Gustave* did not come into the *Empire*, till he had made a secret Alliance with *Lewis* the XIII. French King; yet the nature thereof ought to be well considered. For *Gustave* coming into the *Empire* but as a Foreign Prince, and with a design to maintain and defend the Liberty of *Germany*, and of the *Protestant Religion*, in conjunction with, and upon the pressing desires, of the Protestant Party in the *Empire*, that thought it self oppressed, and *Lewis* XIII. having declared himself to be almost for the same Protection; there was nothing at that juncture of time, that could have hindred the great *Gustave* to make an Alliance with *France*. But *Lewis* the XIV. having notoriously undertaken nothing in the *Empire*, either during the whole course of the last War, or since the last Treaties of Peace, but to oppress there the Liberties of *Germany*, and of the *Protestant Religion*; this doth so totally alter the nature of the business, that it is very rational to say, that if the *French* King doth continue his Proceedings, his Majesty of *Swedland*, whether as a considerable Member of the *Empire*, or as *defender of the Protestant Religion in the said Empire*, can doe no less, than from an Ally become an Enemy of the most Christian King. And as heretofore the great *Gustave* made Alliances with *France*, for the support of his Interest; so must not now the *French* Ministers doubt, that if they go on in their continual Incroachments upon  
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on the *Empire*, and its Allies ; or if they do not restore all they have usurped since the Peace of *Nimeguen*, by force or fraud, his Majesty of *Swedland* will think himself under an indispenfable obligation, to make Alliances with all those Princes and States, that will concur with him, in opposing the progress of his most Christian Majesty, and in obliging the same, to observe the Treaties of Peace of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen*.

Moreover the *French Ministers* ought not to make so much noise about an Alliance, in the performance whereof *Lewis* the XIII. failed immediately after the same was contracted, by making a new one with the *Electör of Bavaria*, and his Confederates, and for no other end, as has been well known, than to obstruct the proceedings of *Gustave*; which did put him to very great straits, drawing upon him a multitude of Troubles and Inconveniencies, which at last by the subtle contrivance of *Cardinal de Richelieu*, and the Intrigues this Prelate carried on in that Princes own Army, did in conclusion cost him his Life, at the very nick of time, when this generous Monarch was going to triumph, in a most advantageous manner, over all his Enemies. And for this reason it is the *French Ministers* ought discreetly to have been silent in this matter, since without doubt his Majesty of *Swedland* is very well informed, of the secret Intrigues, whereby *France* got *Brisac*, and the right of prefecture of *Alsatia*, and became the chief Obstacle *Swedland* met withall in every step, at the negotiating the Peace of *Westphalia*; whereby the Crown of *Swedland* was hindred from preserving to it self far greater advantages in the *Empire*, than those the same Crown got by the aforesaid Peace.

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And as for the second, the *French Ministers* must really have a mind to be merry with, or harbour an extraordinary small opinion of other Mens Understandings, when they mean to put this to account. For how would his most Christian Majesty have been able to support that point of glory, whereof that Prince pretends to be so jealous, if he had consented to the Peaces with the King of *Denmark*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Zell* and the Bishop of *Munster*, without stipulating and executing the restitution of the Conquests these four Princes had made upon his Majesty of *Swedland*, or without any other regard, but to his sole politick Interest? how could his most Christian Majesty without stipulating and executing such a restitution, hope or pretend, that any Prince or Sovereign State would ever care for an Alliance with him, or make any diversion in his favour? This Monarch is too tender upon the point of his Reputation, which he knows to be of vast consequence on the like occasions, and is too great a Master in the knowledge of his politick Interest, for to commit so gross an Error, at least for the outward shew; and the less for this reason, because he could not but know, that all *Europe* was sensible of two things, that could not be brought into question.

The first, That although the abovesaid four Princes had made these considerable conquests upon the King of *Swedland*, yet his Majesty had lost them for no other reason, but for having made a diversion in favour of *France*, so important to the *most Christian King*, against one of these four Princes in the Year 1674. at a time, when by the conjunction of the Forces of the *Electors of Brandenburg* to those of the *Emperour* and  
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the other Allies, his *most Christian Majesty* was very near losing *Brisac*, which would of necessity have caused the restitution of the Dukedoms of *Lorraine* and *Bar* to their lawfull Prince, nothing being then able to hinder it.

The second, That his *most Christian Majesty* was the more oblig'd to make this step in favour of the King of *Swedland*, because it is certain, that by the means of this important diversion in favour of *France* his *most Christian Majesty* was afterwards in a capacity, in the first place to doe what he pleased, during the whole course of the War. Secondly, when it came to the making of the Peace, his *most Christian Majesty* hath in a manner totally prescribed it, according to his own will and pleasure; for all the consequences of this fatal diversion, have been occasioned because the Forces of *Denmark*, *Brandenburg*, *Zell* and *Munster* being employed in the *North*, and thereby hindered from marching to the Fronteirs of *France*, as else they might have done, and as it was absolutely necessary they should have done; it was because of the absence of these Forces, whereupon the Confederates had reckoned, that the *French* King hath been able to make as many Conquests, as his Majesty hath undertaken Seiges; and that he hath desisted from nothing, but what he has been pleased. And to prove fully, that in all probability things would not have fallen out thus, if the Northern Forces had been at liberty, to transport themselves jointly with the rest of the Confederates towards the Fronteirs of *France*, the success of the Battel at *Treves*, and the last Combate and raising of the Blockade of *Mons* having been sufficient to evince, that the *French* Generals, and *French* Armies are not invincible,

cible, at least when others do mind their business. For a token that the *French Ministers* have been themselves sensible hereof, and that these Northern Forces did puzzle them a little, that as soon as they had reason to apprehend that the greatest part thereof was ready to march, in order to act jointly with the rest of the Confederate Forces towards the Frontiers of *France*, may very well serve the precipitation, wherewith the aforesaid Ministers did sign the particular Peace with the *Republick* of the *united Provinces*, and presently after with *Spain*, the *Emperour* and *Empire*; and all this when *France* was in a posture to undertake all, if the dread of the Northern Forces, whereof they did fear the approach, had not put a stop to all its undertakings.

And to be fully convinced, that the *French Ministers* did not sursease the course of their Conquests, but out of this onely regard, and not out of any Principle of Moderation, or a hearty desire of Peace, we need but observe, what they have done by the means of their Intrigues and violence against the *Empire* and the *Spanish Netherlands*, since this fear hath been dissipated, notwithstanding all the Treaties of Peace.

This being thus proved, I think no body can doubt of the truth of these two following things. The first is, the vanity or rather the nullity of the two above-mentioned Reasons, alledged by *France*. The second, that his *most Christian Majesty*, as well by the principles of his true Interest, as for some other respects which no Prince can neglect, without wronging himself extremely, was indispensably obliged, to insist upon the intire and effectual restitution of all the Dominions and Countries, these four Princes had conquered from his Majesty



Majesty of *Swedland*, who without doubt might expect it according to all the rules of Right and Justice. But it is to be known for once, that it is very far from thence; there being a great deal of difference in the performance of a duty, betwixt doing it onely in part, and with offensive restrictions, or to doe it generously, without any limitation at all. And I think my self the more obliged to make known to the World, the captiousness of these proceedings, the more the noise the *French Ministers* make about this affair does ingage me thereunto: and because it is convenient that all Princes of *Europe* should know, how dangerous it is to make any engagements or alliances with so crafty and selfish Ministers, as the *French* really are. Being moreover very usefull, to let those Ministers know at last, that these Northern Nations, which they usually look upon as Strangers and Barbarians, do not want People, that are sometimes able, to penetrate into their most secret and most hidden Intrigues and Managements, and to discover the malignity and principles thereof.

And the better to support what I have said, we need but remember, What I have delivered heretofore, concerning the Character of *defender of the Protestant Religion* in the *Empire*, inseparable from the Kings and Crown of *Swedland*.

Secondly, That at the making of the Peace of *Westphalia*, the *Swedish Ministers* in conjunction with the *Protestant Princes and States*, in order to preserve perpetually this right to the Kings and Crown of *Swedland*, so as to put them in an infallible capacity to exercise the same, whenever there should be an occasion, did, with the unanimous consent and acquiescing of

the whole *Empire*, as well of the Head as the Members thereof, establish — three things.

First, That to the Kings and Crown of *Swedland* were delivered and entirely yielded, as we have said already, the Dukedoms of *Bremen*, of *Pomeran*, the Principality of *Ferden* and Seigniory of *Wismar* and several other Dominions, to put the Kings of *Swedland* into a capacity, to entertain in the *Empire* Troops, sufficient for to support that Dignity if need required; and in case these Troops were not sufficient, to be able to reinforce them by Sea with those of *Swedland* it self, by the way of *Wismar*, *Stralsund* and *Stettin*.

Secondly, That with that part of *Pomeran*, which hath been given to the Crown of *Swedland*, there was also granted to the same, a piece of Land along the River *Oder*, whereby his Majesty of *Swedland* was enabled, on the Side of *Stettin*, onely by crossing this River, to march up into the Continent, there to relieve and protect the *Protestant Party*, if ever it came to be oppress'd.

Thirdly, That to enable the Kings of *Swedland*, to support and relieve the same Party, there hath also been yielded to that *Crown*, besides the Dukedom of *Bremen* and Principality of *Ferden*, the *Bailiwicks* of *Tetinghausen* and *Wildhausen*, at the other side of the River *Wefer*, which afforded a sure passage to the Forces of his Majesty of *Swedland*, which could by these means be on all occasions transported, from the Dukedom of *Bremen* and Principality of *Ferden*, into the heart of *Westphalia*, and from thence wheresoever it would have been necessary.

This was without question very judiciously contrived, and executed, so that the *Empire* having granted  
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all these Concessions to the Crown of *Swedland*, did enjoy the same very peaceably, till the last War, and would in all probability have enjoyed the same still, if by the instigation of *France*, that *Crown* had not unfortunately began the War in the *North*, against the *Elect*or of *Brandenburg*. But his Majesty of *Swedland* being, by the ill success thereof, forced to consent, to all what his *most Christian Majesty* was pleased to ordain herein; the Dukedom of *Bremen* and *Pomeran* with the Principality of *Ferden* and Seigniory of *Wismar*, have indeed been restored to his Majesty of *Swedland*; but for what concerns that tract of Land, at the other side of the *Oder*, his Majesty of *Swedland* hath been oblig'd to yield it to the *Elect*or of *Brandenburg*; and for what concerns the *Bailiwicks* of *Tetinghausen* and *Wildhausen*, his Majesty aforesaid hath been obliged to surrender them to the Duke of *Zell*, and to the Bishop of *Munster*, who have shared them betwixt them; that is to say, the Body of these Provinces in the *Empire* have really been restored to his Majesty, the glory and interest of his *most Christian Majesty* requiring the same absolutely; but onely after they were maliciously deprived of both their Armes, whereby the Kings of *Swedland* were enabled to succour and relieve the *Protestant Party* in the *Empire*, and to preserve by that means the usefull Character of *defender* thereof. By which Agreement (at least if there be not established a new Agreement amongst the *Protestant Princes* of the *North*, which is really very necessary) if at present the *Protestant Party* comes to be oppressed in the *Empire*, his Majesty of *Swedland* would not be able to succour them, by the way of the River *Oder*, without drawing upon himself the Forces of his Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*;

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*burg*; nor by the way of the *Wefer*, than by drawing upon him the Forces of the House of *Lunenburg*, and of the Bishop of *Munster*.

By the ingenuous deduction of this particular matter, it is easy to judge what any Prince or State may lawfully expect, if for having been an Ally of *France*, things come ever to that pass, that the *French Ministers*, after having triumphed over their Enemies, become absolute masters of the Peace, as they have been at *Nimeguen*. For it is unreasonable to believe, that the aforesaid Ministers did fail in this, by inadvertency, or because they were not able to make these three Princes acquiesce to the full restitution of their Conquests; for they know too much, for to commit such a sin out of ignorance; and the Arms of *France* were then too formidable, not to be able, to oblige these three Princes to the total restitution of their Conquests, as they have effectually obliged the King of *Denmark*. And it is no way to be doubted, that this hath been thus directed, by a Council, wherein the *Jesuits*, irreconcilable Enemies of the *Protestant Party*, and of the Crown of *Swedland*, did preside for three principal Ends.

The first, That if ever any occasion to oppress the *Protestant Party* in the *Empire*, should happen, *France* might be able to doe it, without any fear of controul or hinderance therein from *Swedland*.

The second, That the aforesaid Party losing thereby all this sort of hopes, might by little and little lose the respect and consideration, which the same hath hitherto inviolably preserved for the Kings and Crown of *Swedland*.

The third, That if ever it happened that a King of *Swedland* should undertake by any of these two ways, to  
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succour that Party, a division might be infallibly raised, and consequently a war betwixt the *Protestant Princes* of the *North*, whereby it would become easie to bring the *Protestant Party* to extremities in the middle of the *Empire*.

I am sure that if my Reader be just, he cannot without indignation think on these extraordinary Proceedings, so little agreeing with that honour and candour that ought always to be inviolable amongst true and faithfull Allies, that are of the same dignity. And yet I must inform him, that to make thoroughly evident what hard usage his Majesty of *Swedland* hath met withall from the *French Ministers*, I must take notice of something very considerable and worth observing.

It is known to all *Europe*, that his Majesty of *Swedland*, to satisfy all the Articles of his Alliances with *France*, made in the Year 1674. a very important diversion, whereof we have spoken already: and that thereby his Majesty aforesaid did draw upon him at once the Forces of *Denmark*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, of the Duke of *Zell* and of the Bishop of *Munster*, and part of those of his *Imperial Majesty*; and that to defend himself against so formidable Forces, his Majesty was necessitated to be in person at the head of one of his Armies, and to expose himself as we have said already, to all sorts of hazards and dangers.

Secondly, That in consequence of this diversion, and the extraordinary efforts his Majesty of *Swedland* made for to go on therewith, for the reasons we have mentioned already, his *most Christian Majesty* was effectually inabled to triumph over all his Enemies, as it did appear but too much.

And this not being to be contradicted, it is reasonable

ble to say, that at least in this juncture of time, his *most Christian Majesty* could not but shew, whensoever any occasion offered it self, some gratitude, and acknowledgment to his Majesty of *Swedland*.

And as at this juncture of time, there was a very great occasion, wherein his *most Christian Majesty* might have shewn part of his gratitude to his Majesty of *Swedland*, it would not be amiss to examine how the *French Ministers* did behave themselves therein.

This occasion happened at the succession of the Palatinate or Dukedom of *Deux Ponts*, being a Patrimony, the *French Ministers* could not but know, did directly regard his Majesty of *Swedland*, since the same was in a short time to fall to his Majesty's share, as well because the deceased Duke had no Heirs Male, that might have succeeded him, as because he was of an Age decrepit.

This consideration did not suffer his Majesty of *Swedland* to doubt, but that on so fit an opportunity, his *most Christian Majesty* would be very glad, to give him some marks of his friendship and gratitude, the more because his Ambassadour at the *French Court*, had represented something of that nature, and because the deceased Duke did not at all meddle with any business, and preserved constantly a very great respect for his *most Christian Majesty*.

But what did happen? That which really all Ages will hardly be able to believe; that is to say, at the very nick of time, when his *most Christian Majesty* was indebted, to speak plain, for all, to the King of *Swedland*; the greatest part of that Dukedom was most horribly ransack'd, pillaged and burnt, by the Orders and Armies of *France*; and after the old Duke was most unworthily driven out of his Palace, which without  
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contradiction was one of the most beautifull and most stately Buildings in the whole *Empire*, the same Forces have totally destroy'd, burnt, and demolish'd it, which hath onely been a prelude, as a fatal experience hath shewn it, of what was to follow, by the violence from the same hands, against the whole Dukedom, immediately after the succession thereof was fallen to the King of *Swedland* by the death of the deceased Duke. For, contrary to all divine and humane Laws, as if there were but a little pittifull Country Gentleman in the case, the whole Dukedom hath been seased by order of his *most Christian Majesty*, and afterwards in a manner exposed to sale, by inch of Candle, to be delivered to the most bidding, and that would be in a humour to doe fealty and homage thereof to the Crown of *France*; as if his *most Christian Majesty* had any manner of right, or title to an ancient Patrimony of the Houses *Palatine* and of the *Empire*.

And these are such proceedings, whereby not onely his Majesty of *Swedland* without fear of committing an error, hath been inabled to learn perfectly, what may really be expected from the alliance and gratitude of the *French Ministers*; but also all other Monarchs, Princes and Sovereign States, whom *France* now courts for their alliance, may from thence clearly and perfectly understand, how far at last the favours, graces and gratitude, they must expect from that Crown, may extend themselves.

And methinks I have said enough already, for to obtain leave of my Reader to say no more, in justification of the Prudence and Justice of his Majesty of *Swedland*, relating to his last Carriages. But, for the publick good, I am going to unravel the whole Mystery and Cunning  
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of the Designs of the *French Ministers*, and by the same means, to lay open what at last all *Europe* may expect, if the same Ministers succeed in their dangerous Projects: to the end, that every one in particular as well as in general, may act with that concert, as his own prudence and strength may enable him to do.

His Majesty having signed the Alliance whereof we are speaking, and the news thereof being on a Morning come to the *French Court*, it was said there, with one voice, *that the King of Swedland had declared war against France*; which was reflected on and blamed, as the most unworthy and most unwarrantable proceeding, I forbear out of certain respects, to mention all that was said, to brand the Resolution of his Majesty of *Swedland* on this occasion.

I assert nothing, but what many credible Letters have informed; and yet as the said Alliance containeth nothing, but what is very innocent and just, so no man could persuade himself, that the same could be so much disliked. But this Point was cleared soon after, when Count *D'Avaux*, the *French Ambassadour* at the *Hague*, by a Memorial which he delivered some few days after, from the King his Master to the *States General* of the *united Provinces*; and whereof I could be silent, if that Minister had not taken care to render it publick, declared in plain terms concerning this Alliance, *that the King his Master could not look upon those as his Friends that were always ready, to sign such Alliances; since it could not be doubted, that they are directly contrary to his most essential Interest.*

This Minister certainly could not speak more plain; and because an unfortunate News-monger had publish'd, that the said Ambassadour was very well pleased with  
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the Alliance aforesaid, *Monsieur D'Avaux* delivered a second Memorial whereby he demanded justice against the same, and hath confirmed in stronger terms than those he used in his first Memorial, *that he had said nothing, but by the express Order and Command of the King his Master*; and as there remaineth no more any doubt concerning the same, so to the end we may dive into the bottom of the consequences of such Declarations, we must first consider two Particulars.

The first, The nature of the Alliance, the King of *Swedland* hath signed; the second, with whom.

As to the first, This Alliance containeth nothing, but a mutual promise betwixt the two Parties ingaged, to use reciprocally all their endeavours, and to imploy their utmost for the conservation of the Peace of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen*.

For the second, His Majesty of *Swedland* hath signed this Alliance with the *Republick of the united Provinces*; that is to say, with a State which of all the free States and Sovereigns of *Europe* is most absolutely inclined to peace; and preserves the greatest respect for his *most Christian Majesty*.

And yet for all this, a most strange thing! *France* declares with a loud voice, and by the publick Writings of its Ministers, *that it is to declare war against them, and that the French Monarch cannot take for his friends, those that are always ready to sign such Alliances, because it cannot be unknown that they are directly contrary to his most essential Interest.*

In good truth, I find nothing so fit as this, for to doe three things at once. *First*, to justify thoroughly the Prudence and Wisdom of the King of *Swedland*. *Secondly*, to prove his Zeal and sincere Affection for the conservation of the publick Interest and Security. And

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*thirdly,*

*thirdly*, to open the Eyes of all Potentates, Princes and Sovereign States of Christendom.

*The first Point.*

The Wisdom of the King of *Swedland* doth appear in the first place herein, that his Majesty, notwithstanding the *French Minister* at his Court hath not omitted any thing, to perswade his Majesty into a belief that the King his Master hath no other Intention, than to observe most religiously the Treaties of Peace of *Westphalia* and of *Nimeguen*, hath nevertheless been able most wisely to discover, that this is what the *French Ministers* do least of all aime at, and hath been so happy as to find out the most effectual and surest means to discover at once the truth and remedy thereof.

*The second Point.*

The Zeal and sincere Affection his Majesty of *Swedland* hath for the publick Interest and Security, doth not shine forth with a less lustre on this occasion. For although by the Peace of *Nimeguen* his Majesty hath been obliged, as I have said before, to lose two great tracts of Land belonging to his Provinces in the *Empire*, which it did import him very much to keep and preserve: and that on the other hand *France* hath offered great advantages, in case his Majesty would continue in the Alliance with that *Crown*; yet this Monarch hath not onely renounced his particular Interest and Concerns, which he in a most generous manner hath sacrificed to the Publick, but hath, by the signing of the abovesaid Alliance, acquired the glory, to have given to all the Princes of *Europe*, a very remarkable and important example of what they ought to doe, if they are really for the publick Good.

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*The third Point.*

The continual Undertakings and Prosecutions of *France*, ever since the last Treaties of Peace of *Nimeguen*, the buying or conquests of *Casal* and *Strasburg* not excepted, and the effectual siege of *Luxemburg*, under the name of a blockade, have without question sufficiently discovered to all, that have any insight into the Affairs of *Europe*, what the Publick ought to expect from these dangerous Designs and Contrivances.

But as the Emissaries of his *most Christian Majesty*, that are dispersed up and down in all the principal Courts of *Europe*, endeavoured marvellously to colour all these formal Infractions of the Peace, affirming under high Protestations, that the King their Master design'd nothing but a religious observation of the Peaces of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen*; so there were Princes and Councils in the World, so good natured and so credulous, as to hearken and to give credit thereunto. But his Majesty of *Swedland*, having signed the Alliance in question, and *France* having authentically given to understand, *that it is to declare a war against that Crown, and that the French King cannot look upon those as his friends, that are always ready to sign such Alliances, since it must not be doubted, that they are directly contrary to his most essential Interest*: there is not, I think (I dare not say) any Prince or Politick Council, but any Inhabitant of a despicable country Town in *Europe*, that doth not plainly see, what the Publick must expect from the sincere Intentions on that side. And it is in that sense, I have said that, I know nothing more effectual to open the Eyes of all Princes and Sovereign States in Christendom. And to look into the bottom of this truth, we need but take notice, and lay down positively

for matter of fact, that since the World was govern'd by Kings, Princes and Sovereign States, all humane Wisdom and Knowledge could never find out any other means or expedient, to settle the publick Peace and Tranquility, when a War was broke forth, but the doing of these things.

The first, by friendly endeavours or mediation to make the Parties engag'd agree upon a congress or assembly of their Ambassadors at a certain Place. The second, to bring 'em to an agreement, and to make 'em sign Treaties for the appeasing of their Quarrels. The third, to make Alliances for the maintaining, garanty, and observing of these Treaties of Peace, to the end, the stronger may not oppress the weaker.

And it is not to be found, that ever any Prince did oppose these sorts of endeavours, that are of publick right, except those Princes which from time to time have projected the subduing at any rate indifferently of all States, Princes and Nations. And not to flatter our selves, we ought to know, that we are come to that pass, that no man that is not out of his wits, can any longer doubt it; since the onely Party, from whence we ought to fear all, hath declared it in so plain and authentick a manner, that no reasonable man can be ignorant of it any longer.

And this declaration is made, according to my apprehension, in two manner of ways, which I am going to explain one after another.

*The first Manner.*

The two thirds of *Europe* being engag'd in a War, an agreement is made for a general Peace, which was divided into several particular Treaties, aiming at the same end. *France* signs them as well as the rest. Upon the faith  
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of these Treaties every one disarms; *France* onely reinforces his Troops: and whilst every one thinks himself secure, *France* erects two Tribunals of his own Subjects, one at *Metz*, the other at *Brisack*, and by these two, causeth to be adjudged to the Crown, by Sentences supposed by *France* irrevocable, all that is any ways commodious and profitable to the same; and his Armies execute by main force all the decrees of these two Tribunals; and so much to the purpose, that during the two years of Peace, *France* hath made more conquests, than in seven continual years of War: a most admirable manner *France* hath been able to make use of, for to subdue all *Europe* without bloodshed. Whence it is to be judged, that *Cyrus*, *Alexander* and *Cæsar*, were but beginners in the art of Conquering; since by this new method, it is easy to conquer by pieces one strong Place after another, and whole States and Republicks, without hazard or loss, and without any inconveniency of Moment.

*The second Manner.*

The *Empire* and *Spain* well meaning, keeping close to their old Maxims, Maxims of Faith and Honour, and not being able to make use of these new methods of Conquering, hitherto unheard of and unknown, being surprized, to see themselves brought in a condition to be in a short time intirely subdued, speak aloud, and call for their mutual succour, with a most lamentable voice. Their Neighbours hear their cries, and are not ignorant of the justice and necessity thereof. This particular Alarum dilates and expands it self, and becomes general. Men of understanding and judgment examine the subject matter thereof, and perceive what is the business, to wit, that *France* laughs at, and makes sport with the *Faith* of all *Treaties*, that can be made with that *Crown*, and consequently doth regard all *Christendom*, with all  
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the Princes and Potentates thereof, as *Callis*, and fit to be made a sacrifice of to its ambition, so haughtily resolved upon and almost in the same manner practised by that Crown several years since, on a great part of the Provinces of the House of *Burgundy*, belonging to *Spain*, on all those of the House of *Lorraine*, of *Monbeliard*, of the Dukedom of *Deux Ponts*, of the whole *Alsatia*, and lately of *Strasburg* and *Casal*.

A reflexion of this nature is able to produce in the mind of thinking Men, a desire to find out the most effectual expedients, to stop the practice of such Undertakings; and to bring *France* back, if it be possible, by amicable ways, into the road of Equity and Justice. To compass which, there are no better means to be found out, when all is done, than the lawfull and rightfull ways, permitted on such Occasions, as we have set them down. In consequence whereof, the greatest part of the Princes of *Europe*, have been stirring and endeavouring to make Alliances, and his Majesty of *Swedland* hath of his own accord, made one with the *States General*. *France* no sooner had notice thereof, but publisheth, *that this is to declare war against that Crown, which cannot look upon those as its friends, that are always ready to sign such Alliances, as not being to be doubted, that they are directly contrary to its most essential Interest*. And for my part, I believe that in saying this, the *French* do speak true, delivering at least for this but their true Sentiments.

It's an hypochondriack by nature, that by policy or art strives to look smooth and phlegmatick, but being pinch'd or struck on a suddain, declares by his transports, the very thoughts of his heart, and the natural inclinations of his Mind.

In a word, *France* hath in all manner of ways declared it self, and very authentically too. It now behoveth all Princes of *Europe*, to doe the same at their turn; for  
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it belongeth to every one of them, to know whether they are resolved voluntarily to undergo the Yoke of *France*, or to defend themselves generously; there being but one of these two courses to be taken.

If they chuse the first, there remaineth nothing, but without any compliments to play bankrupt to the publick interest, to their own glory, and to their most essential private concerns, under the idle title of neutrality or some other.

If the other, nothing else is necessary, but a generous imbracing the publick interest, and to be admitted and comprehended in the Alliances, made on that subject, every one according to his condition and forces; so that out of all these Alliances there be made but one, as a concert; conform whereunto it is necessary to act, in order to a Peace or War.

These endeavours are the more of an absolute necessity, because to the end no body may flatter himself, it ought maturely to be considered, that by the late buying or conquering of *Strasburg* and *Casal*, *France* hath at last got the way and infallible means, to conquer piece by piece, what part of *Europe* it pleaseth, whereby the ruine of all must necessarily follow; and can be prevented no other way, than by a league and confederacy of all the Princes and States of *Europe*, or at least of the greatest and most considerable part thereof. And for this reason, I leave it to the judgment of every understanding person, of how great importance it is, to lose no time, to perfect a work so necessary for the conservation, or rather restoration of the publick peace and tranquility, in regard of the vast Forces of *France*, and the late discovery of the Designs of that Crown.

But *France* seeing all its Designs laid open, and having reason to apprehend, that every one may act according to his true Interest, to break its measures; that Crown  
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makes use of all, and omits nothing, to compass *two things*, either to foment Divisions and Jealousies amongst several Princes, or by the means of Money, to ingage some of them into its Interest, by several specious Promises.

But let every Prince, that may listen thereunto, be with all due respect minded, that in so doing, he appears as wise, as the Overseers of the great Dike of *West Friesland* would be, if after they had been informed, that their capital Dike had began to shake, and to open it self in several places, did think it better, to be obstinate, in cleansing some petty despicable Ditch, in the heart of their Province, than to go and imploy their care and industry, in repairing and strengthening with all speed the openings and breaches of the great Dike, which by an effect of their stupid neglect and carelessness, may come to drown, at the first high water, their whole Province. This is what I thought fit to say, to let the World know *two things*; *the first*, the wisdom and generosity of that spirit of Direction, that hath in effect produced the Alliance of his Majesty of *Swedland*, and of the Republick of the united Provinces; *the second*, of how great importance it is for the establishing of the publick Peace and Security, that this generous and great Example be followed by all the Princes in Christendom. But if there be a Council so corrupted or so weak, as to hinder its Prince to signalize himself in such an occasion, let the same be pleased, that with all the respect due to its Sovereign, I do send the Members thereof to School to *Algiers*, that to their eternal shame, it may be said, that of a small and inconsiderable *Republick*, composed for the greatest part of *Corfaires* and *Renegadoes*, they stood in need to learn the Rules of Vertue, Policy and Generosity. And here without going any further, I do conclude for this time.

T H E E N D.



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